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State Against State.

A question is soon to be argued before the Supreme Court of the United States that dwarfs all others that have come before that tribunal for many a year It involves the very foundation of the organic law, the relation of State to State and of the United States Government to the States.

A dispute often brought before the courts by individual citizens is now raging between two members of the Federal Union, Kansas and Colorado; and the Supreme Court must decide whether the rights of the contending States are to be determined by the rules that apply to individual American citizens, or whether the principle of State sovereignty is still operating within the Union's boundaries so as to put the defendant in this case beyond the Supreme Court's jurisdiction The dispute is over the right to the waters of the Arkansas River.

The Arkansas River rises in the Rocky Mountains in Colorado and, after flowing 280 miles, enters Kansas. From the mountains the waters formed by the melted snow make the river of enormous volume from early spring until August of every year. At its normal flood the river flows upward of 2,000 cubic feet per second for nearly the whole of the year. This great stream rushing in from Colorado runs through Kansas for 310 miles, passing through a broad valley of about 2,500,000 acres. Throughout this valley the usual rainfall is utterly inadequate to the growing of cultivated crops of any kind. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance to that part of Kansas through which the river has flowed from time immemorial that the underflow of the water beneath the surface should not be lessened, because from this comes the moisture for the crops that replaces rainfall, and the wells for domestic use. And herds which feed on the dry but still grassy plateaus beyond the valley water at the river. Fifty thousand farmers live in the valley, and more than 50,000 other persons dwell in the towns which have sprung up along the river bank. It can readily be imagined how important to the State of Kansas and how absolutely necessary to the valley people is the preservation of the full and natural flow of the Arkansas River.

Irrigation is the cause of the trouble Colorado has for some time been diverting the waters of the Arkansas to her own farms, and promises to divert a great deal more, and greatly to the damage of Kansas. So about eleven months ago Kansas filed a bill of equity in the Supreme Court against Colorado. praying for a decree enjoining and restraining Colorado from granting any or corporation for the diversion of any of the water of the Arkansas River, and

canals or ditches. vste parties in Kansas; and further this year; nothing will be settled.

tional authority.

ground of the demurrer, that the State | estantism now teach? of Kanens as a State has no real interest | Until that question is answered and bies with high averages. in the controversy, is overruled by the settled all attempts at revision of the Mr. PROCTER suggests that where Court on the authority of its decision in | Westminster Confession, which has been, there is not "vital reason " except mere January, 1901, in the case of the State substantially, the ereed of the majority personal preference, requisitions for of Missouri against the State of librois of Protestantism for nearly four hun- the certification of eligibles standing and the Sanitary District of Chicago | dred years, will continue to be futile. highest on the list be made, without re-In that action Missouri sought to enjoin. The belief in the inspiration of the libbie gard to sex. It would be interesting to the State of Illinois from permitting the which is rejected by this young man know what leads the appointing officers sewerage of Chicago to flow into the Doy and by his precepture, who are repre- to show this steady discrimination in Plaines River and thence into the Mis- sentative of the prevident drift of Pres- favor of then. Does experience show sissippi, it being claimed that the water byteron scholarship at this time, is the that women are less faithful stonigensupply of the inhabitants of Missouri solo footdation on which that system phers and typesersters for example, than smould be poisoned. The Court there of faith is built. Every dectrine is men? In the mon work harder? Are rules that the more fact that the State " proved " from Scripture as the infal- they easier to get wlong with? Do they had no pseuniary interest in the con-troversy, could not defeat the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, which type designed that the young num would many man feel the presence of a woman the or guardian of all of its citizens.

citizens, and socks relief because she of the Wintiminster Confession proceeds plenty of time on its hands. Distillations has been depriced of the waters of the lognosity from the new folionic critic above is some show of region for the river accustomed to flow acress the rises. The test question which is against accounted preference house for the age Make and her property has been an ting arthropox Protoconducto to not one positing affiness, but it seems very markening and her estimate adjusted to it is consisting any procond state of the old post to the definale objection with their bealth and comfort. Range puts her it seems has concerning the source and high makes. in the position of the individual raparon. Consequent multicrity of the Bine on swiner, and involve the rule of the con- who like while shard out at himsel. The mon law that awarers of lands on the doubt in the mind of this roung man. A achieve for converting an answer table of a river are entitled to the copy | rims through the religious much of the | Lock of the communication old-fachioned sinual flow of the stream, and while period. The Westminster Confession duplication between houses in Fifty. Marker admits that this rule has been tenotice one year of morphare the run work street between Park and Lexityton modified in the Western Status so that of theorogical convectors if test teacher account into some of thoughted in the Western States see that of the deposition in the tender in the amount inserting in the states for small state of the deposition of the states and the states for states and the states are states and the states and the states are states are states and the states are states are states and the states are states

justify the absolute destruction of the rights of other States and their inhabitants, and that Colorado is violating the fundamental principle that one must use his own so as not to destroy the legal

rights of another. "The State of Colorado," says Chief Justice FULLER, " contends that, as a sovereign and independent State, she is justified, if her geographical situation and material welfare demand it in her judgment, in consuming for beneficial purposes all the waters within her boundaries; and that she may absolutely and wholly deprive Kansas of any use of or share in the waters " of the Arkansas River, and that she occupies toward Kansas the same position that foreign States occupy toward each other. "But, if a State of this Union deprives another State of its rights in a navigable stream, and Congress has not regulated the subject, as no treaty can be made between

them, how is the matter to be adjusted? Of course, if Kansas and Colorado were independent sovereignties, like France and Germany, the result of such an issue would be war. In this case war is impossible. But on what principle shall the peace be kept, or relief granted or refused, and what shall be the precise formulation of the principles invoked by

the Supreme Court for application here? " Sitting, as it were," says the Chief Justice, " as an international as well as a domestic tribunal, we apply Federal law. State law and international law, and we are unwilling in this case to proceed on the mere technical admissions made by the demurrer."

In view of the manifest Importance of the case, and the necessity of the ascertainment of all the facts, the Court decides that the case should go to issue and proofs before final decision.

The Young Man Who Doubts.

The refusal of a preacher's license to a recent graduate from the Union Theological Seminary by the New York Presbytery, on Monday, because the young man "cannot accept the belief that ADAM was a creature of flesh and blood as a historical person would have to be," is another curious addition to the bundle of inconsistencies which Presbyterian theology has become.

Is there at present, out of all the teachers in the Presbyterian theological schools, even those of Princeton, one scholar of distinction whose opinion about ADAM is not very much the same as this young man's? How many are there of the clerical members of the New York Presbytery or of the Eastern. and, more especially, the urban Presbyteries generally, who could honestly give a different answer if the same question was put to them? "This young man," said the Rev. Dr. GREGG, a Brooklyn pastor who was present as a visitor, would have been received with a hurrah in the Brooklyn Presbytery;" and it will be easy for him to find many Presbyteries in which his eligibility to become a Presbyterian preacher will be regarded as increased rather than impaired by his notions concerning ADAM. If he had been asked about the six days of the Creation and about the Deluge it is probable that he would have made similar answers of doubt or denial of them as historical facts; but how many are the Presbyterian theological professors who could give a different reply if they expressed their sincere opinions? The theory that these stories are traditional and mythical, that they are allegorical only, is accepted by the great license or authority to any person, firm | mass of Protestant Biblical scholarship | the strength of the thought that the of this time.

from granting to any one the right to sembly meets in New York next month enlarge a canal or ditch now in use, or it will receive the report of a committee to build others, and further restrain- appointed at its last meeting to revise ing Colorado herself from constructing the Westminster Confession and prepare a brief supplementary creed. It is un-To this bill Colorado demurred last derstood that the changes recommended October, assigning various reasons, will be slight and verbal only, the puramong which were that the matter set pose of the committee being merely to forth did not constitute any controversy soften the statement of uncomfortable between Kansas and Colorado, and that doctrines without really lessening their for the certification of eligibles to fill the issues were between Kansas and essential severity. That is, the revision private persons in Colorado, or that controversy so long kept up in the Presthe real parties in interest are pri- byterian Church will come to nothing

that Kansas is seeking to maintain | What is the reason for this miscara suit for the redress of supposed riage? It is that this committee and tice of specifying that men are desired wrongs of certain individual citizens the Presbyterian Church do not dare to while it possesses no sovereignty which | meet the real issue over which controentitles it to bring such a suit for such | versy is raging, or the issue raised by a purpose. Colorado also maintains the answe; of this candidate to the ques- paratively low averages have received that what she has done in the matter of tion of the New York Presbytery conirrigation was authorized by acts of cerning the Bible. Is the Bible inspired, Congress, and that the Colorado Consti- written at the dictation of Gon and tution, by which grants may be made therefore His absolutely infallible Word, of the right to divert waters of the Ar- or is it "literature" merely, impaired kansas River and its tributaries from in its precise authority by the imper- of the "female eligibles" continue to their natural channels into irrigation fections of the human memory and imditches, was enacted pursuant to na- agination? Are its stories true as historical facts or are they mythical and register of male eligibles is "depleted " The demurrer which had been argued allegorical, as this young man holds, in February last, was overruled a few as he had been taught in a Presbyterian days ago in an opinion delivered by theological seminary and as the most stenography and typewriting register, Chief Justice Fritzen. The principal | distinguished Biblical scholars of Prot- while on the corresponding female regis-

might be invoked by the Mate as a true - be recovered with a borrish for the Brooks ampleyee as a sort of check on their

tive decision of it either way would precipitate division, and, naturally, the General Assembly seeks to evade it by putting a little whitewash on the Confession, to cover up thinly the logical ruggedness of the Calvinistic system, but eventually that question will have to be met face to face. Meantime verbal changes like those to come up next month are subterfuges devised as means of escape from that awful necessity.

The State of the Nation

The Democratic platform, which, of course, until otherwise authoritatively altered, remains the Bryan platform, is too well known to need repetition.

The platform that Col. WATTERSON offers to the Democracy is "Bronco Busting and the Man on Horseback."

At the Democratic Club on Monday night the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL proposed another-" THOMAS JEFFER-The only clear political idea conveved by Mr. HILL is that his platform is not that of Kansas City.

Maryland has not yet formulated a platform. Meantime the Republican Administration is ably administering the country's practical affairs and national prosperity

The Hon. ARTHUR PUE GORMAN of

As to the Louisville and Nashville.

ceeps on.

In the National Democratic Convention of 1892 the Hon. JAMES MCKENZIE. seconding the nomination of GROVER CLEVELAND, said "he will run like Ten Broeck, "the ideal racehorse of that time, although retired. If the Kentucky states man were to attempt a sporting simile at this juncture he would very likely leave the turf and liken his candidate to JOHN W. GATES.

The stock operation through which Mr. GATES has again emerged into prominence has been one of the most remarkable in Wall Street history. His scooping up of one of the important railroad systems of the country was executed in the manner piratical, but, tempered by the experience of the Northern Pacific conflict of a year ago, without precipitating general disaster.

Success often breeds a spirit of conservatism. Mr. GATES, who has been for some time the terror of the stock market, may, like some of his predecessors in sensation, become one of its sturdiest pillars.

While Mr. GATES has given things s powerful shake and has been playing, of course, for his own hand, he is really an unconscious instrument in the irresistible process of consolidation. And in our opinion no one need be frightened

The Automobile in Town. The killing of the eight-year-old boy by an automobile at Fortieth street and Tenth avenue, on Monday, is a fearful comment on the letter which the President of the Automobile Club addressed to the numerous members of that body yesterday. He urged them to observe carefully the law regulating the use of their machines, but he fell short of the manifest requirements of the situation in not calling their attention to the need of special care of children. Regarding children there should be a special rule, for neglecting which no excuse should ever be permitted.

A driver should never pass a child before being sure that the child sees him. It won't do to go flying along on child ought to know enough to keep out of the way.

The automobile accidents reported within the last few days recall the awful list that taught the people of Brooklyn to look out for the trolley.

Male and Female Eligibles.

Under the Revised Statutes and the rules of the Civil Service Commission. appointing officers making requisition vacancies have the right to specify the sex desired. It appears from a circular sent by the Hon. JOHN R. PROCTER, President of the Civil Service Commission, to heads of departments, that the prachas become general. As a result of it, " during the past three or four years many male eligibles who made comappointment, while at the same time the stenography and typewriting and some other special registers have been abundantly supplied with female eligibles having high averages." The names adorn the registers, while the male eligibles with low marks get the jobs and the At the present time, for instance, there are scarcely any names on the male ter there are the names of eighty eligi-

Kaneas files her full in behalf of her Contemporary Presbyterian exiticism to Washington is a southouse may with

the Bluck Monutain

purposes and to reclaim arid lands: yet conflicting theory a new country of residents was duclosed seems from the conflictation does not it is a treatment of a group of residents trainmentates.

this week. It is in accord with the spirit of the times. The conventional brownstone front with its ladder-like approach, designed by the builder to match exactly every other front in the block, has passed into fiction and song as the symbol of solid New York wealth and respectability. The " silk-stocking ' districts were tenanted by people who lived in mournful-looking brownstone fronts, with less outward individuality than a row of army barracks, and more depressing. Many of these old-fashioned houses in good residence districts have been reconstructed with new-fashioned fronts. The experiment of reconstructing an entire block of such houses upon a consistent architectural scheme is new and interesting.

Another plan for making a Block Beautiful " is now being executed on different lines, because the requirements are different, in the Heights district of Brooklyn, under the direction of the Municipal Art Society. The residents of this block are going to beautify it by means of vines, trees and window boxes full of flowers, and they believe if they achieve the expected result that residents of other blocks will follow their example.

THE NEED OF THE SOUTH. Explained by Mr. McAllister of Mississippi

to be Economic Enlightenment. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I rewest space in the columns of THE SUN that present to its readers the following dews and suggestions:

The recent action of the Mississippi Legisature in proposing a social, commercial and political alignment between the South and he Northeast has attracted a great deal of discussion, and in furtherance of the purpos spirit and fraternal sentiments contained in the resolution, it may be well to frankly present the situation to the public. For thirty years the Southern people have had the negro question to deal with, which for the greater part of that time has overshadowed all others and, as a result, the South has not moved par possy with the Northeast in solving the great economic questions so vital to civilzed life. The negro question is conceded to and now the South is ready for the discussion and investigation of those great economic agencies which have won for the Northeast social splendor and accumulation of wealth which will be the wonder of all time.

If the South is behind in the procession of progress, it is in part because the Northeast has withheld from her that powerful educational armament which has been such ar efficient cause and propelling factor in her progress and advancement. The same auses, under similar conditions, always have and ever will produce the same results. It is said that in the early Crusades a "gost and goose" were placed in front of the marching columns for the "in-dwelling of the Holy Ghost," and it is a source of regret that this same fowl and animal have periodically, for the past twenty-five years, shaped the politics of a considerable part of the South n the 70s we had the Greenback craze; this was followed by "dark-lantern Ocallaism" in 890 and this in turn, by Free Silver Bryanism in 1896. The cause is not so much due to the ote-catching claptrap of the ambitious politician as to the absence of sound practical mowledge among the people upon the ques tions involved. As a rule, politicians always have been, and doubtless ever will be, what the measure of public sentiment makes them. Whether for better or for worse, they will advocate whatever they think is popular with the people, and, therefore, cannot be relied upon to combat heresy and lead as wisdom dictates. Consequently, the true remedy for the evils complained of lies in

remedy for the evils complained of lies in enlightening the people, who, in turn, will make the politicians wheel into line. If I mistake not, the history of the human race proves the correctness of this view. What we need in the South is enlightenment along economic and industrial lines. Our people have been partially isolated, but they are receptive to light and truth. They are a brave, generous, industrious and patrictic people, who mean well, but, owing to their anomalous racial environment, have neglected living issues and can be too often led astray. To those of us who appreciate the situation when the floodtides of light and truth are turned on, there is no room to doubt as to what the result will be. To begin with, there are many of us who believe that the gold standard is the only true basis doubt as to what the result will be. To begin with, there are many of us who believe that the gold standard is the only true basis for a sound, stable financial system, and that upon such a system depends permanent national prosperity—that combinations of capital for legitimate profits and public progress are not only beneficent factors in our comparcial and industrial life, but that they are inherent in advanced civilization, and, therefore, to destroy them involves the destruction of the conditions or the civilization which brings them into existence.

That which is natural is necessary and hence irrepressible and inevitable. When capital is satisfied with 4 per cent dividends, it is in vain to attempt to convince a same mind that it is either an oppressor or a menage

capital is satisfied with 4 per cent dividends, it is in vain to attempt to convince a sane mind that it is either an oppressor or a menace to the public welfare. Without aggregated wealth we would have none of the blessings of modern civilization—not a railroad or a telegraph and telephone system, nor improved agricultural implements; neither would we have factories, or any of the evidences of progress, if the capital stock had to be raised by popular subscription. Aggregated wealth is, therefore, not only a public blessing, but is indispensable to the onward and upward march of society. Again, property and intelligence being the conservative

blessing, but is indispensable to the onward and upward march of society. Again, property and intelligence being the conservative and progressive indicates, they must govern the nation in which they exist; otherwise, there will be either a stationary condition or one of rapid retrogression. A sound currency, commercial and territorial expansion, with incidental imperialism—the sanctity of contracts and rights of private property, and tariff schedules arranged with a view to revenue and to foster home industries, are historic American policies, and the political party which opposes them will be voted down just as certainly as a majority of the American people are some on election on on the American continent, but, on the cer hand, the Northeast will have in the ough a friend who will click closer than a rother. William's McAllistes WASHINGTON, April 14

Fire From Ceilnioid

To the Editor of the SCS.—So: The mysterious cellulated bings at the Ferning Ivania depot in Newgra-last Sacurday is a forethic reminier of our own tor raportisme with tree occurring in goods is quintimately treathermus recomposition cannot be thoughted had even the semant of package of the about quick of an entire package of the about quick of an entire package of the about quick of an extrapolated section under by anything size for the package of the section of the section and it is not continuously products at containing the products at containing the products at containing the package of the package in the package of the pac

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AT THE NATIONAL ARTS CLUB. Sculpture Exhibition

The current exhibition at the National Arts Club, organized by the National Sculpture Society, consists of examples of small pieces, such as are suitable for the decoration of the home, as well as of portraits, medallions, medals, plaques and a few objects of applied art. Its object, in fact is to create interest on what may be called the intimate side of the art.

Until lately American sculptors have re-

ceived little encouragement to pursue this direction, if one excepts the extraordinary vogue enjoyed by the author of the once popular Rogers Groups. They have been for he most part employed on memorial statues, often with more profit to their purses than their art; for the portrayal of gentlemen in frock coats and trousers, with occasional indulgence in a preacher and his gown, is rather a test of the sculptor's ingeniousness than a stimulus to his imagination. Even the innumerable opportunities that might have been allowed by the equestrian statues have often been interfered with by a military committee that had more regard for correctness in uniform and accoutrements than for an artistic conception. Therefore our sculptors have had a comparatively meagre chance for works involving the imaginative faculty and demanding a choiceness of technique. Equally, the would-be purchaser of small sculpture has been obliged to satisfy his taste else where, not infrequently with the olever futilities turned out so freely by a certain class of Italian soulptors who knowingly cater to the easy connoisseurship of the travelling American. Such an exhibition as this, of varied attractiveness and suggestion, should do much to popularize this fascinating branch of the art. As an example alike to the sculptor

and to the connoisseur, Roden's little marble statue of Eve will attract the attention of the visitor. You remember the figure, how it stands against a rock, the weight on one foot, but with no disturbance of the unright direction of gesture; the head bowed, the arms nearly concealing the face, which is shadowed by them and the heavy waves of hair, through the strands of which the fingers of one hand are passed, while the others clutch the left breast. What a gesture of despair! Not, however, tumultuous, but of a sort of sobbing convulsion that thrills one with tender pity. For the form s so young, so fair and pure, a part of the youth of the world, yet bowed with the penalty of all the ages to come. How the neavy wealth of hair, the crown of the woman's glory, lowers above the figure like a weight, like a ponderous woe, doubtful in its form, vague, may one say? inarticulate, beneath which the figure stoops, yet stands firm. Then, too, what softness, what delicacy of ripely curving flesh the marble is made to yield! What expression of life, or rather of the spiritual essence of life, vibrates through the limbs! From the stately exquisiteness of this statue one may profitably turn to another specimen of Roden's exhibition here, the head, a fragment of his John the Baptist. A contrast, indeed! So removed from the passion of the man—you may note it even at the back in the concavity of the occipital region-so aflame with the spiritual enthusiasm of the fanatio.

There are several examples also of Barye' bronzes, with their reliance upon the big truths of the animal's gesture, and upon suggestive breadth of expression. They may be compared with some pieces by Frans Stück, painter and furniture designer as well as sculptor. He, too, is an expor of force, but he continually makes it sub serve a decorative purpose. It is with him a means and not an end, and this fact him a means and not an end, and this fact leads him into curious little trivialities of patterned lines, as in the formal treatof patterned lines, as in the formal treat-ment of the hair and of the creases in the animal's flesh. So one may look at his Amazon on horseback in act of hurling a spear and then look at Barye's con-flict between a youth and centaur. The latter has the truth of force, the other a derivative suggestion. Among our own sculptors we shall find an artist much nearer Among our own to Barye. Not that Solon H. Borglum consciously follows the French master; his own art, I suspect, has been individually Not that Solon H. Borglum cor developed, starting fresh from his own studies of animals in the far West. But he has the Frenchman's instinct for what really counts in the rendering of the ani-mal's character and gesture, and a tender intimacy with the animal nature that is quite his own. How virile, for example, and affectionately sympathetic is the little quite his own. How virile, for example, and affectionately sympathetic is the little group "Snow Drift," in which a colt is being sheltered by its dam! With what solicitude she turns her head, while the sink of her body upon the staggering legs gives evidence of her panic, and in the swish of her tail you feel the fury of the storm. Something also one is made to feel of Something, also, one is made to feel of the solitariness of the two oreatures, cow-ering in a vast desolate spot. Whether as a study of animal life or as a work of the imagination, this group, like all Mr. Borgium's sculpture, is extraordinarily fascinating In lighter vein, but very olever and interesting, are some studied by F. G. R. Roth. Other exhibits which well repay careful

examination are Victor D. Brenner's two cases of medals, medallions and plaques. They vary in quality, for while the renderings of women seem a trifle coarse in technique, with little nuance in their planes and outlines—several of the mn portraits excel in just those particulars. Particularly sensitive is one executed in silver, wherein the modelling has the delicence. larly sensitive is one executed in silve wherein the modelling has the delicacy wherein the modeling has the density of a silver point drawing, while another of a man holding before him a statuette and still another of an old man with a long, full board are truly charming. They compose so admirably to the ground space, have such suggestion of bulk in the modelling and yet such refined gradiations of light and color in the planes and so many subtle variations of appearance and disappear-ance in the contour lines, while they comvey a sense of being good character studies that they are in line with the work of the best in siern medalitets of France. Mr Brenner is recently returned from Paris, and how much need we have of one who has studied with the first man was of the art may be judged by examining an exhibit of medals ionted by the America: Numericatic So-ciety Included is a series of medals communicrating the Presidents of the United States, and for the most their ar-ticle quality is of a very poor kind. The nider once are better too a steady decline ets in corresponding to the ignorance concerning the art which provaded here artificine. A rolled portrait of a mother and rolled

A rolled portrait of a modifier and child try William Conjunt about from the owner institute, nor har activity group. Housies for food, white sales phone to be than thoused are ful Harrey or Lant With Physics. Hendesi laming Kentile "Orphone" a should but a Louissain by Daniel v Frencht, some portrait modelling by Charles beived a most Charles Gradle's Englished of a study for Charles that y fragilized of a study for a study for a study. These size a loss examples of applied as Julia with the manufation of an Anto Recommend by Rep Horizons Administrative and a past of holizons by Replacement, rather thaneses to force but horizontalized agreed blood of the depicts out to an applied to the study to a force the force of the study of the study

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REPORTS COLOMBIAN VICTORY. President Marroquin Says Rebels

Routed Near the Capital. COLON, Colombia, April 8 .- A cable mes sage received in Panama from President Marroquin announces the defeat of the insurgent forces under Focion Soto and McAllister, and also under Gen. Uribe-Uribe, near Bogota. Like all such advices, it has to be taken with a grain of and demonstration took place at Panama,

the celebration lasting until midnight. News arrived here last week that the Liberals had appeared in large numbers at Chiriqui Grande, a district on the main land, near Bocas del Toro, the prospects being that an attack would be made on that town. The Government tried to send down 300 men, but could not get any vessel to take them. Eventually, the canal company's launch was secured and about fifty men sent down.

Insurgent bands continue to visit a few of the sections along the line, but they do not do much harm

The authorities continue the increase of taxes. One of the last Government acts is to claim the hide of all cattle slaugh tered. Present restrictions certainly im-

CAN'T PROHIBIT SKY SIGNS. They May Be as Big as House Owner Pleases Mr. Rives Tells the Aldermen.

Corporation Counsel Rives advises the Aldermen that they have no power to regulate the dimensions of "sky signs." A resolution is pending before the board restricting to five feet the height of signs on the tops of buildings. The proposed ordinance was supported by the Municipal Art Commission.

Mr. Rives says: "A person owning a building has the right to put on top of it whatever he pleases, and it would be an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the citizens if the Board of Aldermen had the power to prohibit the erection of such signs.

GIFT TO 'VARSITY SETTLEMENT. Henry P. Werthelm Presents a Four-Story House to East Side Workers.

Henry P. Wertheim, the banker, has bought the large four-story house adjoining the University Settlement in Rivington street, and has given it to the University Settlement Society. Announcement of the gift was made last night by Robert Hunter of the Settlement.

Mr. Wertheim has been especially gener ous in his gifts to the society and many extensions of the work have been made possible by reason of his generosity. This new building will make it possible for the University Settlement to enlarge and develop its work on two lines. The most important of them is that the Legal Aid which has undertaken recently new and important developments in its work, will be able to have adequate space, on the first floor of the new building. The Music School which has been man-

aged by the society and the College Settlement Association, at 81 Rivington street, will occupy four floors of the new building. It is proposed to extend the work of this school. There are already 160 pupils receiving instruction from a corps of thirteen teachers. Bare possibilities for the deteachers. Rare possibilities for the de-velopment of musical talent hitherto un-cultivated among the Russians and Polish Jews of this quarter will now have an op-portunity to be realized.

The University Settlement Society hopes

that other residents of the city will become interested in this side of its work. A re-cital is to be given by the pupils of the school at the home of Mrs. James Speyer, school at the nome of Mrs. James Speyer, 257 Madison avenue, on April 24 and Mr. Hunter, the head worker of the Settlement, will speak of "the Musical Genius of the Jewish Immigrants."

PENNSYLVANIA CLASS ELECTION. Bishop Potter President-Prizes Given to

Two Student Essayists. These officers were elected at the third annual meeting of the Pennsylvania So-

ciety, held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night:
President, Bishop Potter: Vice-Presidents,
Andrew Carnegie, Allan C. Bakewell, J.
Hampden Robb and James Gayley; Secretary, Barr Ferroe: Treasurer, John A. Hilther;
Chaplain, the Rev. L. W. Batten; Members
of the Council, Henry P. Davidson, Thomas
E. Kirby and John Markie.

E Kirby and John Markle.
Robert C, Ogden, the retiring First Vice-President of the society, presided, and announced that the Committee on Historical Prizes, open to students of the senior classes at the four Pennsylvania colleges, had awarded the first prize of \$75 to D. W. Strayer and the second prize of \$25 to Jonas Elwood Wagner, for an essay on early influences in that State.

Big Gathering at Columbia's Installation.

More than six hundred college Presidents and educators have accepted the invitation of Columbia University to be present at the installation of President Nicholas Murray Butler on Saturday. Among the acceptances received yesterday were those of Gov. Taft of the Philippines, W. Barciay Parsons, George L. Rives, Postmaster-General Payne, Richard Olney, Herbert Putnam, the Librarian of Congress; Melville Dewey, the New York State Librarian, and Col. Albert Mills.

Brander Matthews to Lecture in London. Prof. Brander Matthews of Columbia University is to go to London next month to lecture. He will be heard at the Royal Institution on May 24 and 31 and June 7 on the development of the English drama and on the dramatist's art.

Made the Church Fit the Organ. From the Youngstown Telegram

Pipe organs are generally built to fit a church, but let it be recorded that in one instance at least a church was made to fit a

pipe organ. Each an unusual thing happened at Belmont Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Andrew Carnegie dointed a pipe organ to the church According to Mr Carnegie's system, each organ is specially designed and built for the church in which it is to be placed. He employs a special expert to contributed A single new it was discovered that a minimize find town made to the first print and that the region but they be too modified hold the region but they for modified and print the argue to the print the argue to the argue the argue that are not to a print to the argue that are not to a print to the argue that are the argue to a print the argue that the arguer that are the arguer than the arguer that the arguer that are the arguer than the argu

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NEW INDUSTRIES FOR SOUTH

To Take the Place of Lumbering - Secretary Wilson Speaks of His Trip. WASHINGTON, April 15. Secretary

Agriculture Wilson has just returned from a trip to Georgia and Florida, taken that he might see for himself just what the South needs in the way of aid from his D part ment. He said to-day: "There has been displayed recently a manifest disposition However, as usual, a grand fiesta on the part of those having agricultura interests in the South to get in touch with the views and plans of the Department They have arrived at a full realization that agriculture must be conducted on modern lines. The South, and I speak more particularly of that portion which I visited will soon be without an industry.

"The destruction of the forests is proceeding with great rapidity. The land is being rapidly cleared and before it is too late a new industry must be de upon to take the place of the old cutting of timber for the market an the procurement of turpentine and products yields an immense income to the South. But the end is in sight and the people of the section affetced have awakened

to the fact.
"The Department has for some time been engaged in investigations to the securing of agricultural pa suited to the climate and which have a commercial value. It was found that the cassava, a species of tuber not that the cassava, would thrive in that unlike the potato, would thrive in that section and that it had the necessary commercial value. It makes an excellent food for domestic animals and a number of factories have been erected for the production of starch from the plant.
"It was next the endeavor of the experts to find one of the species of leguminous

plants whose attributes is that it extracts he free nitrogen from the air and stores it in itself and in the soil. The 'velvet bean' was found to answer the purpose. bean' was found to answer the purpose. A mixture of the cassava plant and the velvet bean has been fed to cattle at the Florida experiment station and was found to produce excellent results. This com-bination is entirely new and will, it is beieved, come into extensive use as a food or domestic animals. These are but two
of the new plants which have been found peculiarly adapted to growth in the South Secretary Wilson said that in his opinion there was no reason why, in time, the South should not be able to produce enough ter should not be able to produce enough sea to supply the wants of home consumption. The experiments which the Department instituted some time ago looking to the extensive cultivation of camphor trees in the South has not resulted very favorably.

RECIPROCITY DISCUSSED. National Manufacturers Association Talks It Over at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 15.—The convention f the National Manufacturers Association to-day entered upon the subject of commercial reciprocity, and a great variety of views was exchanged by those who participated in the discussion. Mr. Seabury of New York declared that Congress is not capable of dealing with the subject and that nothing should be done until it can be re-ferred to a Department of Commerce. He warned the delegates that the opening

of the question might result in greater evils than those which attended the Wilson bill. He declared that he is opposed to all the existing plans for reciprocity.

Mr. Carpenter of Pennsylvania favored Mr. Carpenter of Pennsylvania favored the reference of power by Congress to the President, but this was opposed by Mr. Schieren of New York and others. The subject was finally dropped with a promise to take it up when the resolution committee

George H. Barbour of Michigan, Charles Schieren of New York and D. M. Parry A. Schieren of New York and D. M. Parry of this city are in the fight for the Presi-dency of the association. It is asserted that Mr. Schieren wants to remove the eadquarters of the association to New ork. There is a disposition on the part of the Western delegates to combine against him on that account.

MARQUIS TOWNSHEND TO SELL Says He Will Dispose of "The Belisarius," Now at His English Home.

CHICAGO, April 16.- The following adver-FOR SALE—The Belisarius; painting by the eminent Neapolitan artist, Salvator Rosa, of the sixteenth century; price, \$100,000. Inquire of the Marquis Townshend, Auditorium Hotel.

The Marquis Townshend, when seen, clared his willingness to accept \$20,000 sterling for the pride of his picture gallery

sterling for the pride of his picture gallery at Raynham Hall in Norfolk, England.

"And," said the Marquis, the purchaser may also include, if he can catch her, the 'Grand Lady' ghost, spectre of Dorothy Walpole, who married the second Marquis Townshend and whose headquarters are in the gallery."

The picture represents Belisarius at the moment when his eyes are being burned out by red hot irons at the behest of Justinian, Emperor of the Byzantine Empire Jealousy of the aged General's fame is said to have excited the torture, but the bilindto have excited the torture, but the bilind-ing is not accepted by historians.

Mr. Whitney's Face No Longer on the Town Seal.

PITTEFIELD, Mass., April 15 .- The famous Washington, Mass., town seal is to be changed and the portrait of W. C. Whitney is to give way to one of George Washington. Mr. Whitney, for personal reneons, asked that his portrait be withdrawn from the town seal. It is presumed that the notoriety which has attended the use of the seal has been distasteful to Washington's wealthiest endower.

An East Indian Name for Ham. From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph

A Philadelphian who has just returned om an extensive tour through the East tells a good story in which he was one of the principals. He was one of a party at a tant uet tendered to the Maharajah of Palaia, at which nearly one hundred guests. resenting nearly every branch of it life, were present As special guest was seated on the left of the Indian poten was seated on the left of the Indian potential During the meal he noticed that the latter partook of some fine tumberised have as knowing that it was contrary to the indicaste rules to set any portion of a pig. he without a thought, asked his Highness now was he was colling ham. The Maharan looked at his plate, then turning a result is body servant standing at the look of a chair, and without referring to the lock of a chair, and without referring to the lock of again the Maharan After the banquet the Philadepother is lated the Insident to an Indian was believed the latter and If that cary and he have been hearness below to morrow marring.

When Boman miriken, Man Sin; tit! line: From the Bultimore Suo dohn N Stands of Woodborry was so the trinding Court restorday of the familiary Miss Boster Business, andborry Mr Blaste Cathod Co